

THE TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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FORSYTH. : : MISSOURI

It has been shown by the census of Porto Rico that the whole number of males of voting age in the island is 201,071, of whom 120,295 are whites born in Porto Rico, 5,662 are whites born in Spain, 2,104 are whites born in other countries and 73,010 are colored.

Among the prize winners at the Paris exposition was Don Carlos I. the king of Portugal, who was awarded a silver medal for a marine sketch in pastel. He is said to have greater ability than other members of European royalty who dabble with the brush.

In a time of emergency the rich man is not always the slowest. The richest man in Texas was the most active in relieving the distress of the recent storm, and four of the soldiers that enlisted for the war in the Philippines bore letters of credit on Hong Kong for \$30,000.

Some of the European newspapers are calling the settlement which has evidently been reached on the question of the negotiations with China a victory for the United States. It is that, of course, but it is something more and better than that. It is a triumph for civilization.

George Vanderbilt is defraying the expenses of an expedition to Java by David J. Walters, of New Haven, who proposes to search for remains of the pithecanthropus erectus. Recently it was reported that Prof. Haackel, of Jena, was about to start for Java for the same purpose.

The Hartford (Conn.) branch of the Women's Christian Temperance union has issued an uncompromising edict against the use of cider in mince pies. This will please the men who always prefer brandy. There is nothing restful or quieting about cider. It always wants to work.

The last days of the nineteenth century have presented almost the same condition of national, political and industrial disturbances as were realized one hundred years ago. The promise is that the twentieth century will dawn in blood and fire, as did the nineteenth.

Li Hung Chang is a close student of philosophy. It is said that over the portals of his favorite palace is carved in Chinese characters: "The time to set a hen is when the hen is ready." The time to set Li Hung is when he is dancing between the empress and the Boxers and making love to both.

The Japanese are making rapid strides in their march toward western culture. The latest innovation is the formation of commercial schools for the training of female clerks, and one of the largest railway companies in Nippon has intimated that after a certain date women only will be employed in the clerical department.

The Illinois river fishing industry is great and valuable. The annual catch sells for \$1,500,000. The people interested, directly and indirectly, number 70,000. The number of fishermen actively in the association exceed 2,000. Last winter from this river there were shipped to eastern markets alone 600 car loads of fish. This is an industry to be encouraged.

The report that Great Salt Lake, the best known of all the natural features of Utah, is steadily and rapidly shrinking, and that its bed will be dry land in a few decades if remedial measures are not taken, will interest the whole country. Evaporation and the diversion of the lake's feeders are supposed to be the chief causes of the lowering of its waters.

The trade with Europe in American horses is rapidly increasing. The export trade has more than doubled during the past three years, and it is still growing. England and Germany are the largest purchasers. England has established two purchasing agencies, and not a day goes by that a number of animals are not bought by the representatives of Great Britain. They buy just as heavily now as they did when the war in Africa was at its height and every sort of a nag that could carry a man was wanted for service against the Boers.

The manifestation by China of a disposition to punish the leaders of the recent insurrectionary movements by degrading Prince Tuan and his principal lieutenants has made a good impression in government circles here. The action of the United States authorities in refusing to co-operate with Germany in that government's proposition to deal summarily with China is justified by every succeeding event in one of the most perplexing questions which has confronted the powers for many years. It was assumed by this government that China would punish the offenders; and this promise has been justified by the trend of events.

FRENCH OFFICIAL NOTE.

Representatives of France Instructed to Sound the Powers in Regard to a Common Programme.

IDENTICAL NOTE DELIVERED TO EACH.

Six Conditions Presented to Form a Basis for Peace Negotiations with China, Which the French Republic Consider as Legitimate and Just.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The following official note has been issued:

"The foreign minister has instructed the representatives of France to sound the powers whose troops are co-operating with ours in the extreme east regarding the adoption of a common programme for the negotiations with China. Our representatives acquitted themselves of this mission and left with the various foreign ministers a copy of the following note:

The Identical Note.

"In sending their forces to China the powers proposed, first of all, to deliver their legations. Thanks to their union and the valor of their troops this aim has been attained. It is now a question of securing from the Chinese government, which has given Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang full powers to negotiate and treat in its name, suitable guarantees for the past and serious guarantees for the future. Permeated with the spirit which inspired the previous declarations of the different governments, the government of the republic believes it sums up their real sentiments in the following points, which it submits as a basis for negotiations to be entered upon immediately after the usual verification of the powers:

Basic Conditions.

"First, the punishment of the principal culprits who will be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking.

"Second, the maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms.

"Third, equitable indemnities to states, societies and individuals.

"Fourth, the formation of a permanent guard for Peking legations.

"Fifth, the dismantlement of the fortifications.

"Sixth, military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking, which would thus be always open to the legations wishing to go to the sea or to forces proceeding to Peking from the sea.

Could Hardly be Declined.

"Presented collectively by the representatives of the powers, supported by the presence of the international troops, it appears impossible to the government of the republic that these conditions, which are so legitimate, would not be accepted by the Chinese government at an early date."

IN UNCLE SAM'S FOOTSTEPS.

England Follows Our Lead in the Chinese Negotiations.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The British government has followed in the footsteps of the United States in the Chinese negotiations. It has authorized Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, to enter into relations with the Chinese officials, just as our government did in the case of Minister Conger. It has left to its minister discretionary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the credentials of Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and the other Chinese envoys. Although the formal response to the last German proposition has not been returned by Lord Salisbury, the United States government has been informed that, though such an answer may not be made at all, being unnecessary in the light of recent developments, yet Sir Claude MacDonald will be instructed to make the same inquiries relative to the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders that have been committed to Mr. Conger.

A LENGTHY CONFERENCE.

Li Hung Chang and M. De Giers, the Russian Minister, Confer.

Tien Tsin, via Shanghai, Oct. 4.—Li Hung Chang and M. De Giers, the Russian minister to China, had a lengthy conference to-day, after which it was announced that Li Hung Chang would depart for Peking to-morrow.

The failure of the Russians to rebuild the railway to Peking is causing talk among the commanders of the restoration of the line to English owners for reconstruction and operation.

CHINESE ASTONISHMENT.

Degradation of Court Members Non-pluses Chinese at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Thursday, Oct. 4.—The astonishment of the Chinese was great when, to-day, they received official notification from the viceroy to the effect that foreign pressure had necessitated the degradation of prominent members of the court.

The new German cable from Peking to Tsin Tau has been opened.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. W. Q. Dallmeyer, at Jefferson City, of heart trouble. She was the wife of W. Q. Dallmeyer, state treasurer of Missouri from 1868 to 1870, and founder of the Exchange bank of Jefferson City.

A. B. Daniel, at Vandalia. Interment in the Mexico cemetery under the auspices of the Masonic lodges of Mexico and Vandalia. Mr. Daniel was 87, and was a pioneer citizen of Audrain county. He had been a Freemason since 1837.

Thomas Exon Davis, aged 85, at his residence in Lebanon, suddenly. Mr. Davis was born in Manchester, England, but came to this country about fifty years ago. He was an engineer in the United States navy during the civil war. He had been blind for several years.

Charles B. Steuver, one of the best-known of the older German residents of St. Louis, at his home, 2205 South Twelfth street. His death was not unexpected, as he had been failing for several weeks.

Ruskin Hall at Trenton.

Walter Vrooman, a St. Louis boy, whose establishment of Ruskin hall, a workmen's college, at Oxford, England, has given him a world-wide reputation, has made arrangements with the trustees of Avalon college, at Trenton, an institution which has hitherto been under the auspices of the United Brethren church, whereby the name of the institution is changed to Ruskin college, and it becomes the center of the American system of Ruskin halls, with branches in every state in the Union, and affiliating with the English institution.

[The labor unions of Great Britain raised \$20,000 to establish such an institution in America and sent two delegates, C. W. Bowerman and James Sexton, of New York for that purpose. Lord Dunraven and other English noblemen took an interest in the matter and swelled the contribution to \$20,000, and also contributed to a loan fund of \$100,000, which is to be used in assisting deserving young men and women. Mr. Vrooman guaranteed that every \$100 would keep some young man or woman in school for four years. There is a fine \$40,000 building at Trenton and a 1,600-acre farm has been secured for the carrying out of the plan.]

The Corn Crop.

The secretary of the state board of agriculture reports on the corn crop: Corn's estimated yield for the northeast section has increased one bushel per acre, making an increase of 926,000 for the month, or a total yield for the section of 26,926,000 bushels. The southwest section also reports an improvement of one bushel per acre, making an increase of 1,677,000 bushels for the month, or a total yield of 43,602,000 bushels. The southeast section has improved to the extent of 2,460,000 bushels, or an estimated total for the section of 23,780,000 bushels. The northwest and central sections are estimated as reported last month. The former, with a yield per acre of 23 bushels, and a total of 63,921,000, and the latter with a yield of 29 bushels per acre, and a total of 30,595,000 bushels.

A Female Diamond Thief.

A bold diamond robbery at Joplin led to the capture of a notorious female robber who has a dozen or more names. This woman arrived in Joplin from St. Joseph with another woman named Wells. She registered at the Keystone hotel under the name of Nellie Jackson. About noon she went to Miller's pawn shop and sneaked two diamond rings. The police were notified and she was arrested.

Found a Man Who Will Shoot.

Ollie Magee, a school-teacher living near Grayville, Putnam county, was followed into a restaurant by Roy Bennett and Ed. Hargrave, who began throwing dishes at him. Magee ran into the dining room, and fired three shots, one of which struck Bennett in the stomach. Bennett may die.

Mrs. Atkinson Wins Her Suit.

At Mexico a jury in the damage suit of Laura Atkinson, of St. Louis, charging that Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Atkinson had alienated her husband's affection, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed judgment in the sum of \$200. The suit asked for \$20,000.

Report of Missouri's Finances.

The report of State Treasurer Pitts for September shows: Balance on hand, August 31, \$1,150,406.37; receipts during September, \$1,228,482.43; disbursements during September, \$1,228,701.19; balance on hand, September 30, \$1,152,182.61.

Vigorous Growth Prominent.

Conditions are generally favorable to the preparation of seed bed, and prompt germination and a vigorous growth of the young wheat plant is promised.

Cloverseed Crop.

Cloverseed promises a very light fair yield, the estimate per acre being to 2.88 bushels per acre, the average for the state being 2.33 bushels.

The Cotton Crop.

Cotton for the state is returning a fair yield, the estimate per acre being placed at 275 pounds, against 221 for last season, or about 35% bales.

YELLOW FEVER'S MASTER.

The Wonderful Discovery of Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, the Young Italian Specialist.

SERUM THAT CONQUERS YELLOW FEVER.

By Its Successful Demonstration in Mexico the Doctor Has Become Entitled to the Standing Reward of \$100,000 Offered by the Mexican Government.

New York, Oct. 6.—A special to the Herald from the City of Mexico says: One hundred thousand dollars is the prize which Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, a young Italian specialist, may win as the discoverer of a serum which cures yellow fever.

The Remedy Has Been Found.

Several years ago the Mexican government made a standing offer of \$100,000 to the discoverer of a remedy for yellow fever, which every year is epidemic in the lower gulf ports and on the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Several eminent specialists have made experiments at the port of Vera Cruz since the offer was made. Not until this summer did any of the serums experimented with prove successful in virulent cases. At last, however, the remedy has been found.

The experiments conducted at Vera Cruz were under the auspices of the government board of health. The commission appointed by the board to witness the experiments has just reported favorably upon their result.

Part of the Big Prize.

Part of the big prize will be paid to the doctor at once. He has been asked to make further experiments in various forms of the disease at Vera Cruz, and if they are successful he will win the entire prize.

In June last Dr. Bellinzaghi came to the City of Mexico to obtain permission from the government to make experiments at Vera Cruz, where the yellow fever was then raging.

A Crucial Test.

While Dr. Bellinzaghi was awaiting the customary formalities to be complied with, David Kilpatrick an American, who had come from the Isthmus, was taken ill with yellow fever in its most virulent form, three or four days after arriving in the city. He was taken to the American hospital, where his case was pronounced hopeless. No case of yellow fever which had developed in this altitude, having been contracted in a lower altitude, had ever been saved. Dr. A. W. Parsons, the physician in charge of the hospital, gave permission to Dr. Bellinzaghi to try his serum. Dr. Bellinzaghi visited the patient on the fourth day of his illness, after all hope for his life had been given up.

Patient Had Black Vomit.

The patient had the black vomit, a temperature which is considered fatal, his system was thoroughly permeated with the disease, and the action of the kidneys was entirely stopped, a symptom which is always considered fatal.

Dr. Bellinzaghi injected 20 grains of his serum on the first day he visited the patient, and succeeded in reducing his temperature and pulse. On the second day he injected 30 grains, on the third day 60 grains, and on the fourth day 80 grains.

Gratifying Success.

On the second day the vomit disappeared, and on the fourth day the action of the kidneys was restored. Three days later the patient was discharged from the hospital.

This remarkable achievement hastened the action of the government board of health in granting permission to Dr. Bellinzaghi to make his experiments at Vera Cruz.

A Government Commission.

A commission was appointed by the government board of health, which accompanied Dr. Bellinzaghi to Vera Cruz and afforded him every facility to make his experiments. The serum was tried on patients in the military and San Sebastian hospitals, and in 85 per cent. of the cases it was successful. The usual mortality in yellow fever cases is 50 to 80 per cent.

Where Failure Occurred.

All the cases which Dr. Bellinzaghi failed to save were those in very advanced stages of the disease. In all the cases in which injections of the serum was made in the first stage of the disease the patient was convalescent in from one to four days, and the recovery was complete.

In the Second Stage.

In the cases taken in the second stage of the disease, or, as the doctor expresses it, after the second injection, when the system is permeated with the toxin, the progress of the disease was stopped in from four to eight days and the patient recovered.

Saved Several Desperate Cases.

The third stage of the disease is when the action of the kidneys is stopped. When the disease has reached this stage, death has hitherto been regarded as certain. Dr. Bellinzaghi saved several cases which had reached this stage.

MRS. SMITH WAS INSANE.

She Murdered Two Children, Desperately Wounded a Third and Committed Suicide.

New York, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while insane to-day, shot her two children, Ethel, aged 12 years, and Theodore, aged eight years, and then committed suicide by shooting herself. Another child lies in Fordham hospital at the point of death as the result of carbolic acid burns.

Before shooting the children, Mrs. Smith, with the cunning of a maniac, tried to force them to drink carbolic acid. Long brooding over the prospect of death is said to have been the cause of the woman's insanity.

Mrs. Smith had been married for 15 years. Up to three weeks ago she had lived with her husband and her children in the central portion of this city, but of late she had been in poor health. It became necessary to take her to the country, and Mr. Smith rented a large old mansion formerly occupied by Frank Leslie, the publisher, at Inwood.

She drove with her husband to the station this morning, and appeared happy and carefree. She promised to meet him on his return from the city at night.

It is believed that she went out in the morning after her return from the drive to the train, and bought the pistol. Where and when she bought the carbolic acid is a mystery. With the pistol she bought a box of cartridges. Ten of these were missing from the box when it was found. In the pistol were found three discharged cartridges and two loaded. In the attempt to wipe out her family it is believed Mrs. Smith fired eight shots, all but two of which took effect.

At three o'clock this afternoon, Mrs. Smith instructed her coachman, Curtis Moore, to hitch up the team and take his (the coachman's wife, also a servant of the Smiths) for a ride on the speedway. The Moores returned shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, and they were met by Mrs. Smith at the door. The woman was only partly clothed, but she did not seem to be agitated.

"Don't come in yet," she said, with a smile, "take a long ride. There is plenty of time in the afternoon."

The Moores again went away, but they did not stay long. They returned at 4:40 o'clock, and discovered the tragedy that had been enacted in their absence.

Mabel, three-year-old, was killed first, in the front room on the second floor of the house. The mother had induced the baby to drink carbolic acid. Then she got the revolver and fired three shots, and the chest of the little girl was literally torn to pieces. It was about this time that Ethel, the eldest daughter, returned from school. She, too, tasted the carbolic acid, but rejected it. Again the pistol came into play. The mother shot twice at Ethel, but only one took effect.

Only a few moments after the little boy returned from school, entering the kitchen through the back door. The mother met him at the door, and shot him, killing him instantly. After satisfying herself that the boy was dead, Mrs. Smith returned up stairs. Walking into the hall she shot herself in the right breast. The bullet tore through her body, killing her instantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore at once summoned Policeman Schifert. An examination disclosed the fact that Mrs. Smith, the little boy and Mabel, the little four-year-old girl, were dead. Ethel, the eldest child, aged 12, will probably recover.

Mrs. Smith left two letters. One was addressed to her husband, and read:

"Dear Walter:
"I am responsible for what has happened. I am very sorry, but can find no other way."

"LIL."

The other letter was addressed to her father. Mr. Smith declined to make its contents public.

HELD UNDER HEAVY BONDS.

Lawyers Accused of Forging the Signature of the Late William Rice Held for Examination.

New York, Oct. 6.—When Lawyers Patrick and Jones were arraigned in court yesterday afternoon, Assistant District Attorney Osborne did not file any complaint. Detective Carey submitted an affidavit in which he swore that he believed Patrick and Jones to be guilty of forgery, acting as attorney and secretary of one William Rice, now deceased, whose signature they are suspected of having forged to checks by acting in concert.

Patrick and Jones were then arraigned, and Magistrate Mott held them in \$10,000 bail each for examination Monday, when Magistrate Brann will be the presiding magistrate.

Mr. House wanted the bail made \$5,000, but Mr. Osborne objected, stating that the men are suspected of forgery in the second degree in the matter of checks presented to Swinson & Sons for \$65,000 and \$25,000, thus intimating that it would be on complaint of forging those checks that the district attorney was to proceed.